

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Eighth Plymouth Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Eighth Plymouth Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.5% (647) reside in the Eighth Plymouth Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (122) of Eighth Plymouth Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 73.2% of admissions from the Eighth Plymouth Representative District were male and 26.7% were female.
- Over 60.3% of admissions were between the ages of 21-39.
- 88.6% of admissions were white non-Latino, 2.6% were black non-Latino, 6% were Latino, 0.1% were Asians, and 2.5% were other racial categories.
- 60.2% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 18.2% were married, and 15.8% reported not to be married now.
- 20.7% of admissions had less than high school education, 52.5% completed high school, and 26.7% had more than high school education.
- 42.8% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 8% of those admitted were homeless.
- 10.1% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Eighth Plymouth Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Eighth Plymouth Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	432	366	105	118	63	93	53
FY '96	457	392	131	125	61	95	67
FY '97	544	458	151	133	78	133	99
FY '98	653	525	183	132	52	143	107
FY '99	627	509	190	177	69	158	110
FY '00	563	437	161	147	61	148	91
FY '01	647	490	189	187	53	195	117

- Since dropping in FY 2000, residents of Eighth Plymouth Representative District reported an increase in alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and heroin use.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting alcohol use increased by 33%, marijuana by 80%, cocaine by 58%, and heroin use by 109%, while crack use remained steady.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Eighth Plymouth Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	58.4 %	26.2%	4.1%	4.7%	1.5%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, marijuana, and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and cocaine was higher within your District.